THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XVI. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1866. NO. 7.

L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.--TWO DOLLARS a year in advance. One Dollar and a half for six months.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE DOLLAR per square (12 lines or less) for first insertion, and fifty cents for every subsequent insertion.

Longer advertisements in proportion.

Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature, will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany the manuscript.

AFTER.

After the shower, the tranquil sun;
After the snow, the emerald leaves;
Silver star when the day is done;
After the harvest, golden sheaves.

After the clouds, the violet sky;
After the tempest, the lull of waves;
Quiet woods when the winds go by;
After the battle, peaceful graves.

After the knell, the wedding bells;
After the bud, the radient rose;
Joyful greetings from sad farewells;
After our weeping, sweet repose.

After the burden, the blissful meed;
After the flight, the downy nest,
After the furrow, the waking seed;
After the shadowy river—rest!

THE BARBAROUS TRIBES OF AFRICA.

At a meeting of the London Ethnological Society, July 10th, an interesting paper was read by S. W. Baker, the well-known traveler, on "The Tribes of the Nile Basin," in which he described many of the native tribes in the centre of Africa, with whom he and Mrs. Baker came in contact during his exploration of the sources of the Nile. He confined himself principally to a description of those tribes which appear to have been completely shut out from the world's history, having been barred out from the earliest ages from the rest of the world by the almost interminable marsh through which the White Nile winds its course. Without any exception, they are without a belief in a Supreme Being, nor have they any form of idolatry or superstition. The men are perfectly naked, apparently not knowing that they are so; the girls, up to the age of about 15, are also entirely naked, after which period they wear a slight fringe of a few inches in length. They are physically strong, exceedingly tall and muscular, they build small circular huts, congregate in villages, and generally cultivate a small amount of grain (dhurra) on the drier portions of their land. There is no actual negro type, excepting the woolly hair; the forehead is rather low, the head broad, the back of the skull heavy, but neither is the jaw prominent nor are the lips extraordinally full, nor is the nose flattened. They possess large herds of cattle which they never kill, contenting themselves with bleeding them periodically, sometimes drinking the blood raw, sometimes boiling it. Milk is their chief diet invariably mixed with cow's urine. They catch game in pitfalls, spear fish with harpoons by casting at random, and they are continually at war with neighboring tribes, owing to razzias upon their herds. They have no laws of marriage, the number of a man's wives depending upon his wealth in cattle, a wife being invariably purchased for her value in cows. This may be accepted as a general outline of the tribes bordering the White Nile. They are armed with lances, some with bows and arrows, clubs of iron wood, and they are governed by chiefs, none of whom appear to have much control over their subjects. Glass beads, and both copper and iron rings, iron hoes, and lance heads are the common articles of barter. They work in iron, forming lances, arrow heads carefully barbed, and they prepare charcoal for months' work. Their ornaments consist of beads, iron rings, with which the women load their ankles, and strings of rounded pieces of river shells wound round their waists and necks. In some countries, such as the Shir, where no iron ore exists, the arrow heads are formed of iron wood.—The absence of articles and weapons of metal in no way proves their excess of savagedom; having no metals to work, there are no blacksmiths. The hard wood supplies the want of iron, as the hard stone is used by the New Zealanders and flint stones formerly served for arrow heads; the Kytch tribe is the exception to all others in abject misery, and in the lowest stage of savagedom. They never cultivate, probably owing to the miserable marsh, which would render it impossible. Thus they are dependent upon fishing and trapping for their existence, neither of which appears to be productive, as the natives are a race of skeletons. They wander like storks over the country, searching for lizards, mice, snakes, locusts, and white ants. Hours are spent in digging field mice from their burrows. The men are, of course, naked, and their hair stained red by a thick plaster of cow dung and wood ashes, the change of color being the effect of the potash.—The women are equally naked as the men, not having even the slight attempt at clothing common among other tribes. Should a man become old, his eldest son occupies the place of his father in the domestic establishment, and succeeds to his parent's wives. Nothing can be lower in the human race than this wretched tribe; there is hardly a remove in advance of the chimpanzee, except the power of speech. In the 5th degree of north latitude the barbarous tribes commence, and the natives of that district are far superior to the three previously described. The country is dry and fertile and diversified by mountains.—The men and women are tall and muscular, the mountains are rich in iron ore, which they smelt and work with great dexterity. They cultivate the ground and use manure for their crops. Their huts are like those of all African tribes, circular, having a low doorway, about two feet high, like the entrance to a dog kennel. Mr. Baker attaches considerable importance to the generally circular form of the huts of the African tribes, as characteristic of their similarity. The distinctions of tribes are marked, almost without exception, by distinctions in head dress, which in all cases is accompanied by a distinct language. On reaching the Western bend of the Nile, in north latitude two degrees fifteen minutes, a sudden change takes place. The river is the boundary of savagedom, and on crossing the ferry to the south bank, Mr. Baker came to a people differing totally in their appearance and habits from those on the north. That country, named Unyore, is governed by a despot, and it exhibits a degree of order and civilization unknown to the northern tribes. Nakedness is considered a disgrace, and both men and women are carefully clothed with bark cloth or prepared skins. They are excellent smiths; they draw wire, and make good knives and lances; cultivate the ground with great care, grow tobacco, and indulge in the use of double pipes, two bowles being united to a single stem, and they are thus enabled to smoke two qualities of tobacco at one time. Their huts, though circular, are much larger and more lofty than those of the other tribes, and have an entrance six feet high, with portico. Mr. Baker then proceeded to notice the tribes on the borders of Abyssinia, who are in a still superior state of civilization. The Abyssinian affluents of the Nile, he observed, sprung from a land inhabited by the only independent Christian country in the whole of Africa, among whom reading and writing are common, and where the features and form of the inhabitants are closely allied to the European, forming a strong contrast to the tribes who inhabit the banks of the White Nile.

Dr. Baker made some remarks on the retrogression of civilization among the African tribes. In his opinion they are becoming more and more savage, and he asserted that all early travelers in Africa were of that opinion. He referred to the period, 1,500 years ago, when the people of Abyssinia were in a highly enlightened condition, and far above the state of civilization now existing there. Dr. Beke produced a letter which he had that day received from the Emperor Theodore, in which it was stated that the captives had been liberated.

DRY GOODS.

The N. Y. Mercantile Journal says the trade has been fairly active during the past week, and a large amount of goods gone into consumption. The delegations of southern buyers have largely increased, and are purchasing heavily. The advances in cotton for the last few days have strengthened the views of holders, but up to the present there has been no decided increase on the rates of merchandise. Prices have been sustained for the leading styles of dress goods. Appended is a comparison of rates for three years past at the present date.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Cotton,	125	45	35
Gold,	186	144	144½
Thread,	165	95	109
Sheetings,	36	35	22
Prints,	30a42	25a33	16a22
DeLaines,	45	35	27

Deep River Coal.

We regret to hear that the proprietors of the Egypt Coal Mine have discontinued operations. The reason we are informed, is that the freights on the western R. R are so high that mining will not bear the expense of getting the coal to market. If this be so, the policy pursued by the Directors is a most remarkable one.—It is said that freight, by way of Wilmington, Fayettevilie and the Western R. R., on a lot of goods to Egypt, was $24,50, while on the same lot, by way of Norfolk, Weldon and Raleight the freight is $18. We believe of low freights, *creating business*, is the best for our Railroads.

In this connection we learn also that Steam Saw Mills, on the line of the Wilmington and Weldon and other Railroads have been forced to be discontinued on account of high freights

Ral Sentinel.

PROPOSED FACTORY IN RALEIGH.—In noticing the contemplated establishment, in this city, of a Factory, on an extensive scale, for the manufacture of the finer fabrics, ginghams, prints, &c., we have omitted to mention the name of the public spirited citizen, who projected the enterprise. It is to W. H. Willard Esq., that our community, and the State are indebted for the origination of this important industrial movement. Other gentlemen of intelligence, energy and means, have interested themselves in the project with the laudable desire to promote the interests of the community and State, and we may now regard it as an established fact.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

Dan Rice's big elephant went on a raid in Utica the other night, and consumed the contents of three gardens.

HOW TO RAISE POTATOES.

A. W. Harrison, of Philadelphia, proprietor of Harrison's Goodrich Seedling Potatoe, gives the following information as to how large crops of potatoes may easily be raised:

It is desirable not only to get the best varieties for seed, but to know how to plant them and to raise the largest and best crop.

The method I pursue, and which pays better, far better, than any of the old systems generally practiced, is as follows:

1. In the fall plow deeply, and subsoil plow in all 18 to 20 inches in depth.

2. In early spring, plow and subsoil across the winter furrows, harrow and roll.

3. Mark out, as for corn, 3 feet apart each way, opening the furrows 8 inches.

4. At the intersection, drop a whole potatoe, the largest you have, and spread upon it a handful (about 40 pushels per acre) of a compost made of eight parts of wood ashes, four of bone phosphate of lime, four of fine ground plaster, two of finely slaked lime, and one of salt; or, if preferred, 3 ounces of artificial fertilizer per hill. Then cover, roll, and spread 1,000 lbs. per acre of good artificial fertilizer.

5. As soon as the young planets start, run the cultivater close to and between, but not over them, in each direction. Afterwards, and before the weeds come up, cultivate, both ways, with Knox's horse hoe—so arranged as to cut as shallow as possible, and keep the surface entirely flat. Repeat this, at intervals, three times. Then hand hoe three times, still keeping a flat surface. Allow no hilling at any time, nor weeds to grow.

6. As soon as the tops are dead, dig in clear dry weather with heavy five tined digging folk; spread, under cover, to dry, and store in a cool, dark, dry, airy cellar, spreading half a pint of freshly slaked lime, in powder, on each bushel of potatoes.

7. Gather and compost the dry tops, for application next autumn; then plow and subsoil plow as before, for next year's crop.

The following are the advantages of this system of cultivation:

1. No possible entire failure of the crop.
2. No rot in healthy varieties.
3. The largest yield the soil and varieties are capable of.
4. The largest proportion of large potatoes.
5. No degeneracy of varieties, but continued improvement.
6. No necessity for rotation of crops; the potato can be thus grown almost indefinitely on the same land, with, perhaps, at long intervals, a seeding of clover (or peas) to maintain the supply of vegetable fibre in the soil.
7. No loss by late spring frosts. If the early growth is cut off, the dormant eyes will grow and the crop be saved.
8. The greatest economy of culture and harvesting.
9. The highest table quality of potatoe.

If the materials for the compost cannot be obtained top dress heavily in the fall, after plowing, with barn manure, but never use it in the season of planting. It may increase the crop, but tends to engender disease, especially in wet seasons.

The Action of Ashes.

SPRENGEL, a writer on agricultural chemistry remarks that—

"The action of all ashes is two-fold, partly due to the soluble and partly due to the insoluble. The chloride of sodium, or common salt, the carbonate and sulphate of potash, are soluble, and produce immediate effect on the crop; but the phosphates and the silicates, as well as carbonate of lime, require time to dissolve and benefit the crop Hence it has been observed that some crops are permanently improved by ashes, and some crops are immediately benefited by them."

It is to the silicates, as well as the large quantity of lime, magnesia, and phosphoric acid which it contains, that common wood ashes owe the more *permanent* effects upon the soil which they are known to have produced. The two-fold action of ashes may be more familiarly expressed by saying that the action is *mechanical* as well as *chemical* although the *mechanical* action of ashes on a soil is so infinitely small that we are scarcely able to perceive any benefit at all arising from this source.—All the insoluble portions of any kind of fertilizer exert a mechanical influence on soils. But as soon as those insoluble stoms become dissolved by being exposed to the influence of the weather, they are then in proper condition to perform iheir office, in a chemical manner, when they come in contact with the roots of the plants.

The idea is very prevalent among most farmers that *leached* ashes are of little or no value as fertilisers. But nothing is more erroneous. The leaching process only deprives the ashes of the portions which are soluble while that process is going on. After the ashes have been thrown from the leach, the insoluble portions continue to dissolve for a long time after they have been leached. Therefore, leached ashes, very frequently, have been known to exert almost as good an influence in promoting the growth of plants, immediately after having been applied to a crop, as if they had never leached. And the reason for this was, the phosphates, silicates, and carbonate of lime, continued to disolve after they were thrown away as valueless.

Farmers should always remember that wood ashes are valuable as fertilisers, even after they have been leached for a long period of time. The sooner, however, leached ashes can be removed from the leach to the soil, the more valuable they will be in promoting the growth of any kind of crops.

SHOES.

Dr. Brown, author of "Rab and his Friends" discourses thus on Shoes and what people are willing to suffer in wearing them:

It is amazing the misery the people of civilization endure in and from their shoes.

Nobody is ever, as they should be, comfortable at once in them; they hope in the long run, after much agony, and when they are nearly done, to make them fit, especially if they can get them once well wet, so that the mighty knob of the big toe may adjust himself and be at ease. For my part, if I were rich, I would advertise for a clean, wholesome man, whose foot was exactly my size, and I would make him wear my shoes till I could put them on and not know I was in them. Why is all this? Why do you see every man's and woman's feet out of shape? Why are there corns, with their miseries and maledictions? Why the virulence and uncharitableness of those that are "soft?" Why do our nails grow in and sometimes have to be torn voilently off? All because the makers and users of shoes have not common sense, and common reverence for God and his works enough to study the shape and motions of that wonderful pivot on which we turn and progress. Because Fashion,—that demon that I wish I saw dressed in her own crinoline, in bad shoes, a man's old hat, and trailing petticoats, and with her (for she must be a *her*) waist well nipt by a circlet of nails with the points inmost, and any otter of the small torments, mischiefs, and absurdities she destroys and makes fools of us with,—whom, I say, I wish I saw drummed and hissed, blazing and shrieking, out of the world; because this contemptible slave, which domineers over her makers, says the shoe must be elegant, must be so and so, and the beautiful living foot must be crushed into it, and human nature must limp along Princess street and through life natty and wretched.

It makes me angry when I think of all this. Now, do you want to know how to put your feet into new shoes, and yourself into a new world? Go and buy from Edmonston and Douglas six pence worth of sense in *why the shoe pinches;* you will, if you get your shoemaker to do as it bids him, go on your ways rejoicing; no more knobby, half-dislocated big toes; no more secret parings, and slashings desperate, in order to get on that exquisite pair of boots and shoes.

NOT VERY NEAR NEIGHBORS.

The diameter of the earth's orbit is, as it were, the pocket rule of the astronomer, with which he measures distances which the mind can no more grasp than infinity. This star measurer is one hundred and ninety millions of miles in length. This the astronomer lays down on the floor of heaven, and drawing lines from its extremities to the nearest fixed star, or *α centauri*, he finds the angle thus subtended by this base line to be not quite one second!—By the simple Rule of Three he then arrives at the fact that the nearest fixed star is 21,000,000,000,000 miles distant.

From another simple calculation it follows, that in the space around our solar system devoid of stars, there is room in one dimension, or in one straight line, for 12,000 solar systems; in two dimensions, on in one plane, there is room for one hundred and thirty millions of solar systems; and in actual sidereal space of three dimensions, there is room for 1,500,000,000,000 of solar systems, the size of our own.—Nay, good farmer, do, not look so unbelievingly. Your boy need not graduate from the district school to prove all this. One and a half million million of solar systems, as large as ours, might be set in the space which divides between it and its nearest neighbor. And if we might assume the aggregate population of our solar system to be 20,000,000,000, then there would be room enough for 80,000 trillions of human beings to live, love, and labor in the worlds that might be planted in this same starless void.

Nay, good sceptical man, hold on a moment longer. Our sun is but a dull hazy speck of light in the great "milky way; and Dr. Herschel says he discovered fifty thousand just such suns in that highway of worlds, in a space aparently a yard in breadth, and six in length. Think of that a moment! and then that no two of them are probably nearer each other than twenty billions of miles; and then, that the starless space between their solar systems might contain 1,500,000,000,000 of similar systems! Multiply these spaces and these systems by a hundred millions, and you will have numbered the world that a powerful glass will open to your view, from one point of space.

Double Minded Farmers.

One great principle for success in business, is learning a trade and then sticking to it It requires a long time to know everything connected with successful business. An acquaintance, a seed dealer, stated that for the first five years he could not ascertain that he made any thing. But he was learning. Before ten years he was clearing five thousand dollars per year.—Another was doing well at manufacturing ropes. But he was unstable in mind, and although his friends advised him to "hang to the ropes," he was not getting rich fast enough, but he meddled with business he had not learned sufficiently, bought a mill, bought grain, and then broke a bank by his large failure.—Some farmers come to the conclusion that cows are the most profitable; purchase animals, erect buildings, and begin well. But being a new business, they do not succeed as they expected; they might if they would stick to it. The next year they sell their dairy and buy sheep The price of wool is low that year; and they hear that much money has been made by raising tobacco. Thus they go on, changing from one thing to another, and never succeeding in any. Stick to your business.

A guillotine, to be worked by steam and capable of cutting off six heads per minute, is one of the contributions to the Paris Exposition.

Two French bishops and seven priests have been massacred in China.

EYE-SIGHT.

Milton's blindness was the result of over work and dyspepsia.

One of the most eminent American divines has, for some time, been compelled to forego the pleasure of reading, has spent thousands of dollars in vain, and lost years of time, in consequence of getting up several hours before day and studying by artificial light. His eyes will never get well.

Multitudes of men and women have made their eyes weak for life by the too free use of the eye sight in reading small print, and doing fine sewing. In view of these things, it is well to observe the following rules in the use of the eyes:

Avoid all sudden changes between light and darkness.

Never begin to read, or write, or sew for several minutes after coming from darkness to a bright light.

Never read by twilight, or moonlight or of a very cloudy day.

Never read or sew directly in front of the light, or window, or door.

It is better to have the light fall from above obliquely over the left shoulder.

Never sleep so that on first awakening the eyes shall open on the light of a window.

Do not use the eyesights by light so scant that it requires an effort to discriminate.

Too much light creates a glare, and pains and confuses the sight. The moment you are sensible of an effort to distinguish, that moment cease, and take a walk or ride.

As the sky is blue and the earth is green it would seem that the ceiling should be of a bluish tinge, and the carpet green, and the wall of some mellow tint.

The moment you are instinctively prompted to rub the eyes, that moment cease to use them.

If the eyelids are glued together on waking up, do not forcibly open them; but apply the saliva with the finger—it is the speediest diluent in the world; then wash eyes and face in in warm water.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

One of Gough's Stories.

At a political meeting the speakers and audience were very much disturbed by a man who constantly called for 'Mr. Henry! Mr. Henry! I call for Mr. Henry!'

After several interruptions of this kind, at each speech, a young man ascended the platform, and was soon airing his eloquence in a magnilloquent style, striking out powerfully in his gestures, when the old cry was heard for 'Mr. Henry.'

Putting his hand to his mouth like a speaking trumpet, this man bawled out at the top of his voice. 'Mr. Henry! Mr Henry! I call for Mr. Henry to make a speech.

The chairman now rose and remarked that it would oblige the audience if the gentleman would refrain from any further calling for Mr. Henry, as that gentleman was now speaking.

'Is that Mr. Henry?' said the disturber of the meeting. 'Thunder! that can't be Mr. Henry! Why, that's the little cuss that told me to holler!'

What Results Would Follow the Impeachment of the President.

In a recent speech at Cleveland Jack Hamilton discussed this question. Hear Him:

After declaring that the President must and will be impeached and brought to trial before the Senate upon the reassembling of Congress, he thus foreshadowed the commencement of the second civil war. "What then?" I am asked. I can tell you a part of it. The President, who holds that this is not the Congress of the United States, but only a fraction of it, will refuse to accept the service of the writ of impeachment; the Senate will declare that Andrew Johnson, being impeached, can no longer exercise functions of the office of President of the United States until he shall have been tried and acquitted. Under the Constitution the presiding officer of the Senate will become the Acting President of the United States, and all officers of the Government, civil, military and naval, will be called upon, and it will be their duty to give ear and heed to him, and to obey his orders.—What then! Why, then, if Andrew Johnson should call upon his friends to adhere to him, it will be a question for the intelligence, patriotism and love of liberty of this great people to determine whether they will sustain their Constitution, their laws and their Government, or whether they will be supple tools in the hands of a tyrant and a usurper. [Loud and long applause.] And if any military commander, no matter if he be the highest in position and reputation, shall respond to Johnson's call, and suffer himself to be used by him, he will find that he will then have to encounter the whole power of the people of this great West, and he will be unmade even more speedily than he has been made. [Applause.]

INDIANA.—The Hon. Schuyler Colfax and Mr. David Turpie, candidates for Congress in the 19th district, had their first debate at Valparaiso on the 19th ult. About 3,000 persons were present. The discussion chiefly turned upon the Constitutional Amendment, Mr. Colfax arguing *that citizenship did not imply negro suffrage*. Mr. Turpie opposed the Tariff, and seemed desirous of making it a leading issue in the canvass.

There are 182 mail steam-packets communications during the year between England and Austria, 14 between America and European Continent, 64 between England and Canada, and 48 between England and India. A passenger can go from Southampton to Bombay, 6,175 miles, in 28 days, for £89; to Calcutta, 7,960, miles in 40 days, for £100; to New York, 3,048 miles, in 11 days, for £26; and to Buenos Ayres, 6,500 miles in 32 days for £55.

A late census gives Paris 1,700,000 souls.

Appearance of the Sun from the North Pole.

To a person standing at the North Pole, the Sun appears to sweep horizontally around the sky every twenty-four hours, without any perceptible variation during its circuit in its distance from the horizon. On the twenty-first of June it is twenty-three degrees and thirty eight minutes above the horizon, a little more than one-fourth of the distance to the zenith, the highest point that it ever reaches. From this altitude it slowly descends, its track being represented by a spiral screw with a very fine thread; and in the course of three months it worms its way down to the horizon, which it reaches on the twenty-third of September. On this day it slowly sweeps around the sky, with its face half hidden below the icy sea. It continues to descend, and after it has entirely disappeared it is still so near the horizon that it carries a bright twilight around the heavens in its daily circuit.

As the sun sinks lower and lower, this twilight grows fainter and fainter till it fades away. On the twentieth of December, the sun is twenty-three degrees and thirty eight minutes below the horizon, and this is the midnight of the dark winter of the pole.—From this date the sun begins to ascend and after a time his return is heralded by a faint dawn, which circles slowly around the horizon, completing its circle every twenty-four hours. This dawn grows gradually brighter, and on the twentieth of March the peaks are gilded with the first level ray of the six months' day. The bringer of this long day continues to wind his spiral way upward till he reaches his highest place on twenty first of June, and his annual course is completed.

A MOTHER AND TWO DAUGHTERS IN ALABAMA DIE FROM ACTUAL STARVATION—A HEART-RENDING RECITAL.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Sept. 15.

About two or three weeks ago, in a house near the fair grounds, a woman was found dead on the floor. She had fallen from the bed, and must have died during the night. Around her lay her four little daughters, the oldest one about twelve years of age. Daybreak revealed to them their mother's dead body lying on the floor. But this was not all; these little girls lying around her were dying for the want of bread and attention. In this fix they were found and brought by some one, in a little cart, to Bishop Cobb's Home for Orphans. They were brought here on Friday. When these little girls came to the house they were the picture of misery and want, and had scarcely a rag on to cover their nakedness; emaciated and sallow, they looked like living skeletons, and they were crying for bread. The baby, about three years of age, died on Saturday. The poor little thing was too near gone for any human aid to do her any good. She begged for bread till she died.

Another one named Lizzie, about seven or eight years of age, died on Wednesday. She was a pretty little girl but reduced to a mere skeleton. She begged those around her to give her some meat and bread to the last. The other two are still at home. It was thought at first that they would die too, but the oldest one, a bright, sweet little girl, is improving. Her account of the suffering they underwent is enough to melt the hardest heart to tears—how they cried for bread and could not get it—that they had been drawing rations, but when they all got sick they sent their ticket by a negro woman, but that the ticket was torn, and the answer was, "no more rations," and how their poor sick mother, the evening before she died, with tears streaming down her cheeks, pressed them to her bosom—and much more which this little girl told me in a straightforward manner, and which had truth stamped upon what she said.

The other little girl named Mary, about nine years of age, is still very low, and it is doubtful whether she will ever get well.

GOOD HABITS OF THE JEW.—It is a subject of remark in London that the Jewish inhabitants of the East-end have escaped almost unscathed during the prevalence of cholera in that quarter. Only three or four cases of cholera have taken place, and the cases of diarrhœa have hardly exceeded those of an ordinary summer. A similar exception was observed in 1849, when the Hebrew community only lost about one in 2,000, as, compared with six in 1,000 of the general population of the infected districts. Then, as now, the immunity was ascribed to certain observances and habits inculcated by the Jewish faith. For example, the houses of all Jews undergo a thorough cleaning once a year, and every room is limewhited at least as often; more than one family never occupy a single room (and often three families sometimes occupy a single room among the lower classes of the surrounding population); considerable care is taken with respect to the quality of the food used, tainted provisions being proscribed, and all fresh meat being inspected by a religious officer before being consumed; and finally, the poorer members of the community are liberally cared for through the benevolence of the rich, applications for weekly doles of food not being allowed.—*New York World.*

☞ Rats are swarming in the North-west of Ohio, destroying corn, potatoes, tomatoes, and even climbing fruit trees and destroying the fruit.

☞ P. Boswell, Esq., of Benton county, Ind., recently sold over $100,000 worth of his cattle, all of which were fattened on his own farm.

The man who can make his own fire, black his own boots, carry his own wood, hoe his own garden, pay his own debts, and live without wine or tobacco, need ask no favor of kings who ride in a coach and four.

The Political Situation.

The election for members of Congress and State officers takes place to-day in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and several other Northern States. If, in these elections, the friends of President Johnson's policy do not gain enough members of Congress to prevent what is called the Radical party from having two-thirds in the next Congress and over-riding the President's vetoes, we may expect trouble in the country, and probably anarchy and war, unless the difficulty can be averted by the Southern States accepting what is known as the Howard amendment, and thus getting their Representatives and Senators in their seats. After the result of these elections are known, the Southern people can decide as to the course they ought to pursue.

Parties at the North are divided into three classes. 1st, the friends of President Johnson's policy, which is to admit into Congress immediately Southern representatives who can take the test oath. 2d, the moderate Republicans who contend that the South shall adopt the proposed Howard amendment to the Constitution of the United States before her Representatives are admitted. 3d, the Radicals, headed by such men as Thaddeus Stevens, who favor abolishing the present Southern State Governments; putting us back under Provisional Governors, and compelling us to re-organize and permit the negroes to vote, and also to pay the whole expense of the late war or have all our property confiscated.

At the last session of Congress a law was passed providing that as soon as any of the Southern States adopt the Howard amendment, they shall be entitled to representation in Congress. The provisions of this amendment are as follows:

1. That all persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens thereof and of the States in which they reside, and on a footing of equality in regard to their civil rights.

2. That the enumeration of the people for representation in Congress shall be abridged in proportion to the abridgement of the right of suffrage in any State on account of race or color. [The question as to whether the negro shall vote is left with each State, but if the negro is not allowed to vote, the representation in Congress for such State shall be based on white population or actual voters.]

3. Every man who ever took an oath (*as an officer of the Federal or State governments*) to support the Constitution of the United States, and who afterwards aided the South in the late war shall not be eligible to any office, unless relieved of such disability by a two thirds vote of Congress. [Such persons are not deprived of their vote, but of the privilege of holding offices unless Congress relieves them or repeals the law.] This clause does not proscribe lawyers, for, although they took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. They are not *officers*.

4. That the national war debt shall be held sacred, and that Confederate debts and obligations shall be utterly repudiated and held illegal and void.

5. That Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article.

We have tried to state the provisions of this amendment so that the people may understand them, for we feel assured that if the Radicals get the same power in the next Congress they had in the last, we shall have to decide whether we will adopt the amendment, or run the risk of having Mr. Stevens' plan of provisional government, confiscation, &c., forced upon us.

We fear that the day is not far distant when the Southern people must make their choice. We have all along contended for the President's policy because we think it more just and fair than any other; but if the President fails to obtain power sufficient to enforce his scheme, the question is what ought we, as a people, to do? It will remain for our people to decide, for what will be the fate of one will be the fate of all.

For our own part we can say that rather than have our State governments abolished, negro suffrage forced upon us, the property of our people confiscated or depredated on by squads of soldiers, and the women and children starved to death or rendered houseless and homeless, we would prefer the adoption of the proposed amendment. We are as deeply interested in the welfare of the country as any man, our heart is with the South, and here in North Carolina we expect to live and die.

In view of the uncertain condition of public affairs, and the difficulties which threaten us, we advise that no candidate for the Legislature pledged himself to any particular course, but that he be free to act as the exigencies of the times may demand after the Legislature assembles.—Let us send good men to the Legislature, but we respectfully suggest that it would be the best policy for them to go unpledged. Above all, let us be cautious and prudent, and preserve peace among ourselves.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

"Raided" Railroad Iron.—On Thursday last eight hundred tons of rails from the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad were received at the Richmond and Danville railroad depot, to be sent to the Tredegar Iron Works. The rails were some of those destroyed by Sherman's raid, and some of them were tied in a bow-knot, and in the centre of one coil of iron bar was the trunk of a tree, around which it had been wrapped. The iron will be worked up again into rails.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The trade in roses is of considerable importance in France. Rose trees are cultivated in different parts of the country in open fields, just as turnips or cabbages. Thus there are 500,000 rose trees near Orleans, 200,000 near Meux, 1,000,000 near Angers, 1,500,000 near Lyons, 2,000,000 near Paris, and 2,000,000 in the thirteen confines of Brie Comte-Robert.

Here is the pithiest sermon ever preached; "Our ingress in life is naked and bare; our progress through life is trouble and care; our egress out of it we do not know where; but doing well here, we shall do well there; I could not tell more by preaching a year."

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1866.

☞ Announcements of Candidates, $3 00 in advance.

We have been authorized to announce JAMES M. COVINGTON, of Stokes County, a candidate for a seat in the Senate of our next General Assembly, from the District of Stokes and Forsyth.

We have been authorized to announce Col. JAMES E. MATTHEWS a candidate for the Senate of the next General Assembly, from Stokes and Forsyth.

☞ We are now making out our accounts for subscriptions, job work and advertising, and, in the course of a few weeks, we will place unsettled notes and accounts in the hands of a collector.

Election, Thursday next, the 18th October.

In less than a week, the elections for Governor and Members of the Legislature, will take place throughout the State. We hope there will be a full turn out at the polls, as the coming elections are of great importance to the people. Let no one be indifferent; let every vote be brought out and cast for those who favor a speedy reconstruction of the Union upon the best terms we can get. We cannot have things our own way, at present, and cannot prosper in the condition we are in. Once back in the Union, we can regulate State matters to suit ourselves, and make safer calculations for the future.

Let all true conservative Union men rally to the polls, on Thursday next, and show their strength.

CANDIDATES IN GUILFORD.—Peter Adams and Jonathan Harris are the candidates for the Senate; Jas T. Morehead, Jun., W. R. Smith, and Joseph A. Houston, for the Commons.

ROWAN AND DAVIE.—R. F. Johnston, Esq., opposes F. E. Shober, Esq., of Rowan, for the State Senate.

There are 3 candidates in Davie for the House of Commons, viz: Dr. V. C. Lanier, J. M. Clement, and Samuel Orrell. Orrell is endeavoring to get into the Legislature, says the *Old North State*, upon the issue of the repudiation of private debts.

[We had some hopes of getting our dues some day, but now we give it up.]

Messrs. Dr. J. W. Jones, Col. W. H. Crawford, O. G. Foard, Jno. K. Graham and J. A. Hawkins, are candidates for the Commons for the next Legislature, in Rowan.

CANDIDATES IN DAVIDSON.—We learn that Henry Walser, Esq., has withdrawn from the canvass and is no longer a candidate for the Legislature.

The candidates are:—For the Senate, Gen. J. M. Leach and Thos. P. Allen, Esq.

For the Commons:—C. F. Lowe, Esq., Dr. J. H. Shelton, Isaac Kinney, and J. W. Hilton.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.—Week before last the Fall Term of Randolph Superior Court was held. The Greensboro Patriot doubts whether there has ever before been so large a State Docket in any county in the State. Most of the cases grew out of the war, and a large number of them under the advice of the Court, the Solicitor, and the Bar, were compromised and adjusted. Several important cases were removed to other counties for trial.

New Advertisements.

Bryan Tyson—Mail Contracts.
Johnson—Carpet Sack lost.
Celebration at Chalk Level.
W. F. Butler—Land for sale.
Farmers' and Planters' Almanac is ready.

The Northern Elections.

Although full returns have not yet been received, there remains no doubt that the Presidential party has been defeated.

On Tuesday last Pennsylvania elected a Governor, twenty-four Congressmen, and a Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator.

Ohio elected nineteen Congressmen.

Indiana elected eleven Congressmen, sundry State officers, and part of its Legislature.

Iowa elected six members of Congress, a Legislature and several State officers.

It is thought that Geary's (Republican) majority for Governor, in Pennsylvania, is from ten to fifteen thousand. The congressional election stands, seventeen Republicans, six Democrats, with one district in doubt.

In Indiana the Republicans claim the State by a reduced majority.

In Ohio fifteen Republicans certainly elected to Congress, and the Republican State ticket elected by a large majority.

☞ Joyce, who shot young Veach at Yadkinville, has been convicted of manslaughter.

THE HOWARD AMENDMENT.—We would direct special attention to an article on the Howard Amendment, from the Charlotte *Democrat*, to which we alluded last week. It is written in a plain style, easily understood by all.

We learn that the *Watchman*, an able and popular weekly paper, edited by Rev. Dr. Deems, in the city of New York, in its late issue, intimates that the adoption of the Howard Amendment, is the best we can do.

Dr. Deems was, until recently, a citizen of North Carolina, and is well known as an eminent divine; and the *Watchman* is a paper in the interest of the South, and was established to advocate Southern interests.

Hon. John Sherman, in a speech delivered in Cincinnati, Sept. 28th, alluding to this constitutional amendment, said:—"Let that offer stand as the last offer by us, and the most liberal that will ever be made. Let the Southern States understand that if they wont take that, the same power that conquered them once will impose terms upon them that they will not like so well."

Tennessee was admitted on the basis of the Howard amendment, without impartial suffrage, and we have seen no good reason assigned why her case should not be a precedent for the other Southern States.

The Syracuse Republican Convention, and the address of the National Republican Committee, say that Congress will restore the ten waiting States if those States adopt the amendment.

Even the National Intelligencer, one of the leading papers of the country, opposed to the Howard Amendment, admits that a State like Tennessee, by adopting the amendment, will doubtless, be admitted; otherwise, the action of Congress will depend on circumstances. Here it must not be forgotten that Tennessee adopted the Howard amendment, but did not adopt negro suffrage or negro equality.

From the evils before us, would it not be best to choose the least,

---

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.—The President has issued a proclamation recommending that Thursday, November 29th, be observed throughout the country as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer to Almighty God, who has been pleased to vouchsafe to us, as a people, another year of that natural life, which is an indispensable consideration of peace, security and progress.

☞ The autumn has been very favorable to the late corn crop, and the seeding of wheat.

☞ See proceedings of meeting of citizens of Cumberland County and town of Fayetteville, to devise means to extend the Western R. R. from the Chatham Coalfields to the N. C. Railroad

---

☞ The tobacco crop in Rockingham, and adjoining counties, is represented as never having been better.

☞ 480 emigrants from this State,—330 white and 100 colored, recently passed through Baltimore on their way to Indiana.

NEWS ITEMS.

☞ Gold again advanced in New York on the 9th, to $49 ¼.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The establishment of Vogbt & Co., Porcelean dealers on Crosby Street, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss over $200,000. The two lower stories, occupied by C. G. Gunther were damaged to the amount of $50,000. The fire communicated to St. Patricks church and the Catholic cathedral which was also destroyed. Several valuable pictures were saved but others were destroyed. The cathedral was built in 1811.

CHOLERA.—The cholera is increasing at Shelbyville Tenn., and not more than six hundred out of a population of two thousand remain in town. Many of the citizens are living in tents near Tullahoma and at other points waiting for the scourge to disappear At the last visitation some years ago, Shelbyville was nearly depopulated. The locality is attributed to distressingly bad water.

☞ Commodore Stockton died at Princeton New Jersey, on the 7th instant,

On Wednesday, the third day of the session, there had already gathered at the University of Virginia, between three hundred and fifty and four hundred students, nearly every State in the Union being represented. It is expected that the number of students will reach five hundred before Christmas.

Nearly fifteen hundred head of cattle have been sold in Greenbrier county, Virginia, this season, for shipment to other localities.

The past summer has been the wettest in Europe since 1766.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

We have received the October number of this valuable monthly, devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Live Stock, &c. Its columns are well filled, as usual, with choice original and selected matter, all of a practical character—among which are "Farmer's Houses—the Laws of Miasm;" "Hints on Tree Planting;" "Farm Work for the month;" "Garden Work for October," together with a number of articles on most every subject connected with agriculture and its kindred sciences. This journal should be in the hands of every farmer. Only $1.50 per annum. Published by S. Sands Mills & Co., 24 S. Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

Local and Miscellaneous.

J. H. B. - - - - - - - - - - LOCAL EDITOR.

"HERE'S YER MULE!"—In the vicinity of Fries' old store ware-house, and from thence to the lower terminus of Salt street, a very dilapidated specimen of the mule kind may be seen listlessly wandering about every night. The *pirouette* performances of this neglected beast are very painful to witness; and besides that, we are told that children are in danger of being kicked over by it. We understand it is the property of some freedman. Now this poor, lame, slab-sided, flop-eared outcast is no more responsible for his appearance and behavior on the public street than is a man under the influence of "concentrated juice;" but if the owner of the animal cannot be *made* to stable his stock, let the police of the town arrest said mule—put him in the calaboose on the charge of being "a vagrant without any visible means of support"—fetch him up before his honor, the mayor, next morning—let him be tried, found guilty and condemned; and let the sentence be, (short and sweet,) "stink-gulley—powder and lead."

THE last rose of summer is blooming alone, and the winds are beginning to blow chilly over the hills of the bleak northland; already the trees are shedding their foliage, and in the course of a few weeks they will hastily lay bare their limbs to catch the winter ice and snow.

Look out for a "hard" winter. Such advice may seem premature; but while we write we remember the old adage, "a stitch in time saves nine." Let the poor endeavor to provide for themselves means of comfort; for a bitter cold day, without food or fuel, isn't very pleasant, especially to thin-clad children, and a whole week of such suffering would soon multiply the little mounds in our backwoods grave-yards.

GOING HOME.—On last Monday a procession of several six-mule wagons, heavily loaded with negro women and children, accompanied by a number of tramping freedmen, passed through town. They are darkies, we learn, who, during the war, left their homes in Mississippi, and, following the United States army, settled in Eastern Carolina. They looked crest-fallen and weary, but trudged vigorously onward, to the weird music of a fife which one of their number played, and seemed bent on speedily reaching the land of their happier days. Good luck to 'em.

THE BOYS of our town have already commenced decoying into their traps the rabbits that sport in the fields; and Sambo's dog and horn may nightly be heard in Possumdom. While such is mere fun for boys, it may be something of a necessity with the "black 'uns," but they are both on the chase too early in the season. Rabbits will do to eat now; but opossum meat is really unfit for the table yet awhile. However, it may be the policy of these hunters to get their "dorgs" in good training for the proper season. The *best* possum dog *we* ever heard of belonged to a man named *Smith*, (out west.)—Whenever Smith wanted possum meat, all he had to do was to take Ge-Tiger (that was the dog's name) to the edge of the woods, let him give one big bark, and dozens of the diminutive porcupines would just *come up and surrender!* They knew they'd be caught anyhow.

RUNAWAY.—A horse, being driven by Mr. Byron Douthit, last Saturday, took fright just opposite the store of J. L. Fulkerson, on Main street, and succeeded in breaking off both shafts of the buggy, and partially upsetting the vehicle, becoming disentangled from which he struck a beeline from the premises, with Mr. D. in hot pursuit. The gentleman was only slightly hurt.

SEVERAL wagon-loads of very beautiful mountain buckingham apples appeared on our streets last Monday, and they sold "like hot cakes" at seventy-five cents per bushel. We hope more of the same sort will come to market. But, after all, *we* couldn't buy any of them, unless they who are owing us money would call and pay up, as they ought to do.

YOU are told, you know, not to hide your light under a half-a-bushel. (They used to call them bushels!) That means, you must *advertise*, if you have anything to sell, and let the needful people know it. Fourteen thousand firms failed, during the last year, just because they didn't advertise! That's what the *papers* say. Ain't it awful?

☞ The cholera was on the increase in Philadelphia, on the 5th, and a few cases occurred in Washington.

The Lynchburg *News* learns that 1000 Federal troops have been ordered to that place. The object of the concentration of so large a force at that point has not transpired.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.

The official statement of the public debt to October 1st. shows it to be $2,573,339,000, less $128,213,300, cash in the treasury.

A comparison with the debt, as it stood on September 1st, shows a considerable reduction

---

NORTH CAROLINA STATE SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The note below explains itself fully.

In consequence of the large number of ecclesiastical meetings of different denominations, to be held the present month, it is deemed advisable to postpone the State Sabbath School Convention to the last Tuesday (27th) of November.

All interested will please take notice, as it is earnestly desired that a large delegation of superintendents and teachers, male and female, should attend.

Superintendents who have not alrerdy sent their post-office address to W. R. Hunter at Salisbury, are requested to do so immediately.

All the papers of the State are respectfully requested to give this announcement, entire, one or more gratuitous insertions

WM. R. HUNTER,
R. W. BEST,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
W. H. CROW, } *Committee.*

Railroad Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of the county of Cumberland and town of Fayetteville, held October the 6, on motion of H. L. Myrover, David McNeil was called to the Chair, and J. M. Rose appointed Secretary,

The object of the meeting having been explained to be to devise means to extend the Western R. R. from Egypt to the N. C. Road, Jno. D. Williams, Esq offered the following Resolutions, which were adopted.

Whearas, It is important to the town of Fayetteville, County of Cumberland, and State at large, that the Western Railroad should be extended to and connected with the North Carolina Railroad, and to promote the interests of said extension, it is important that a meeting of all parties interested therein be had at some convenient season, therefore

Resolved, That the citizens of the counties of Harnett, Moore, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford Forsyth, Davidson, Rowan, Davie and all others friendly to the extension, be invited to hold Meetings and appoint Delegates to attend a Convention to be held at Mount Vernon Springs, Chatham Co, on Thursday the 1st of November next, to take such steps as may be expedient to advance the construction of said extension, and to consult upon the best means to effect said work.

Resolved, That the City of Washington, and all other Towns or City interested in this work be invited to send Delegates to this Convention.

The following delegates were appointed from the County and Town, with power to fill all vacancies, viz:—

David McNeill, D. G. McRae, T. S. Lutterloh, W. McL. McKay, J. D. Williams, N. R. Blue, J. W. Baker, jr, A. A. McKethan, A. McLean, E. J. Lily, J. H. Cook, D. McDiarmid, David Murphy, J. D McArthur, L. Bethune, E. L. Pemberton, R. M. Orrell, W. J. Kelly, H. R. King, Jno. P. McLean, Jno C. Blocker, J. B. Carver, Duncan Shaw, D Murchison, G. W. Bullard, John Bell, Wm. Shaw, Jas C. Poe, Jas. C Dobbin, T. C Fuller, J. G. Shepherd, H. L. Myrover, J. A. Worth, C. B. Mallett, Hector McNeill.

The Secretary was directed to furnish a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the papers of Fayetteville, Wilmington, Raleigh, Greensboro', Salisbury and Salem, for publication,

DAVID MCNEILL, Ch'mn.
JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y.

Destruction of Brenham, Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2.—Gen Sheridan returned from Brenham, Texas, this morning, whither he had gone to investigate the destruction of that town by incendiarism charged upon United States soldiers. The following points were decided upon unofficially.

The original cause of the disturbance has not been satisfactorily determined as yet, but there is no doubt, during the fracas, two soldiers were wounded one severely and the other slightly; that later in the night a number of men burned the business portion of the town, and that they were soldiers; that Capt. Smith commandant of the post, had nothing to do with the matter, and that the affair required more rigid investigation.

Gen Sheridan, in order to accomplish the purpose, appointed an investigation committee.

Gen Sheridan has decided to give the frontier of Texas full protection against the hostile Indian tribes.

Important from Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4, 1866.—Some important disclosures, will soon be officially made public in reference to secret rebel societies which permeate the entire South. These organizations have branch circles in New York city and the West. That in New York is said to number 50,000, principally composed of men who served in the rebel army. Each circle has a different name. Some are known as "The True Sons of the South," others as "The Knights of Arabia," and all are well armed with the most improved weapons, ready at a moment's notice, should a favorable opportunity arise, to renew the struggle for the lost cause. One of the chief members of this organization, now in prison, is said to have made important disclosures. General Sheridan is concentrating troops in this city for "important purposes, which will soon be made apparent.

Nine cases of whipping negroes have been recently officially reported in the parish of Bienville. One old woman, seventy years of age, received four hundred lashes.

The following explains itself:

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20, 1866

To his Excellency Governor Throckmorton:

I have just received from Col Mason his report on the affair which occurred at Brenham, Texas, on the 7th inst., and have directed him to notify Brevet Major Smith that he must not permit himself or any of his men to be arrested. I respectfully request of your Excellency to do all in your power to allay the excitement there, and I will do all in my power to satisfy the ends of justice in every case; but I doubt if much justice could be done in a community which compels our officers and soldiers to remain inside of the defence thrown around their camps. I will have an additional and thorough investigation of this affair, if possible, to ascertain if any soldiers were guilty of the affair; but Col. Mason is clearly of the impression that those designated for arrest are innocent.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.
P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General, U. S. A.

Speech from Mr. Botts.

On the 19th inst., Mr. Botts made a three-hour's speech at Patterson, New Jersey. We quote some of his remarks:

"The *Tribune* finds fault with me because at the late Convention I did not support negro suffrage; but I said then, and I say now, I do not think the negro is prepared for it; I do not believe the time has come yet; I do not believe that, after years of bondage, they can instantly be set free and clothed with all the privileges of citizens. They have not yet the knowledge necessary to exercise the civil privileges.—I am not one of these either who believe their votes would benefit the South; for it appears to me, looking at the scenes lately occurring in New Orleans and Memphis, that they would have to vote for the Democrats for their own safety, and in such an election as between Grant and Lee—if such a one were to take place—they would throw Johnson as high as a kite, and elect Bob Lee in his place; and it would tend to the extermination of their race, for at the elections, if they did not vote with their late rebel masters, some drunken man might cause a riot, which would end in the firing of their houses over their heads and wholesale slaughter in the streets."

It having been reported in the *Herald* and other papers that he declared if the southern people again provoked war they ought to be exterminated, he replies:

"There are sentiments ascribed to me in that article as obnoxious to my feelings and sentiments as the Christian religion is to the Jews, and as abhorrent to me as they are to any gentlemen whatever. I repudiate them as atrocious in any man northern or southern, and if any one can point to any action or speech in the whole of my life to favor such conduct I am ready to forfeit that life. What right has any man to speak so of me? I have not seen Mr. Brownlow, Governor Hamilton, or Mr. Wardmouth since the Convention, nor have I ever heard them express such sentiments, and no man ever heard me."

I said in another place, and I say it here, woe to that man who shall again stir up strife in our country; for if another rebellion should take place, it will lead to the total extermination of all those leaders who delude my fellow-countrymen of the South, and they would well deserve it. I say that now; and the English language does not give me words sufficient to express my hatred for that class of men who are always ready to make war and then escape its dangers. These gentlemen of the press who are so violent in their articles take very good care to do none of the fighting; and during the war, when conscription had to be resorted to to fill our armies, they presumed on the Constitution for their exemption from duty, and fell back on the freedom of the press.

Colored Educational Convention.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the colored convention which assembled in Raleigh on the 2nd. October:

WHEREAS, In the counties of Jones, Duplin Craven, Hyde, Halifax, and many others in the State, outrages are committed, such as killing, shooting and robbing the unprotected people for the most trifling offences, and, in frequent instances, for no offence at all; and whereas, in most cases, criminals who wantonly commit these deeds are permitted to roam freely at large without arrest for their crimes, even in places where these crimes are perpetrated. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the colored people in every county, district and village throughout the State form themselves into auxiliary leagues, which leagues shall be connected with the State organization, its Bureau being located in Raleigh, N. C, and whose duty it shall be to receive reports from the auxiliary leagues, or from the people and communicate them to the headquarters, and such newspapers throughout the country as it may deem fit, so that the government and world may know of the cruelties inflicted on us, and of the disadvantages under which we labor.

2. *Resolved*, That we, the representatives of the colored people of North Carolina, appreciate with profound gratitude, and endorse the action of the 39th Congress, in the passage of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, Civil Rights Bill, and Constitutional Amendment, hoping that a like spirit of justice and humanity may guide the acts of the 40th session, until legislation shall protect equally the rights of all American citizens, without regard to race or color, for which we shall ever pray.

3. *Whereas*, That the unreconstructed States regard taxation without representation as unjust, and not in conformity with a republican form of government; therefore

Resolved, That we, native born, colored citizens of North Carolina, regard the same principle as applicable to us in every relation, unjust and indirect violation of the sacred rights of American citizens.

4. WHEREAS, In the different counties in this State, our children, the dearest ties of which bind us to domestic life, and which makes the ties of home endearing, are ruthlessly taken from us, and bound out without our consent; therefore

Resolved, That we earnestly protest against such violations, and will do all in our power to prevent its further continuance.

After the adoption of these resolutions, the Convention adjourned, to meet according to rule.

Several gentlemen were invited to attend the sittings of the Convention. Gov. Worth attended in the afternoon and was politely received, and repeatedly called upon unexpectedly, for an address. By the kindness of the Governor, we subjoin the brief address delivered on the occasion. He said in substance:

I have come here upon your invitation, to give you, by the presence, what countenance and encouragement I could, having understood that all your proceedings were conducted in a becoming and orderly manner. I was not notified that any remarks were expected from me till your president informed me. The few words I shall say are unpremeditated.

In the first place, let me assure you, that I am disposed to do everything I can, as a citizen and as Governor, to protect you in all your rights, and to encourage you to be industrious, to educate your children and to make yourselves respectable; and while you may expect my protection, while you do right, I shall be equally ready to have those punished who do wrong.

You are very poor. Your first care should be, by industry and economy, to provide good

supplies of meat and bread, and devote all you can spare to educate your children; and remember it is the common interest of both races that no enmity be allowed to grow up between them. As far as I know, the general feeling of your late masters is kind towards you The whites feel that they owe you a debt of gratitude for quiet and orderly conduct during the war, and you should endeavor so to act as to keep up this kindly feeling between the two races.

Let me advise you not to meddle in governmental affairs You know how few of your race are capable of understanding matters of this sort, and you see the strifes and troubles in which party politics have involved the whites. Avoid politics. Practice industry, virtue, and cultivate the kind feeling which now exists between races, and you will thus acquire competence and elevate your condition.

This short address was received with applause, and with evident tokens of pleasure and gratification.

Speech by the President in Reply to the Delegation from Cleaveland Convention.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25th.—The Committee appointed to present the proceedings of the Cleaveland Convention waited on the President to-day. Gen Granger in the course of his remarks, referred to the congratulatory despatch sent by Gen. Forrest and other Confederates, and said the true spirit of Southern men was there exhibited, and that no one had a right to doubt the honesty and sincerity of their declarations

The President in response said that while the war was a physical contest, connected of course with intellect and intellegence so far as the science of war was concerned, the struggle now is purely f a civil character, for the establishment of a basis upon which our institutions are to rest hereafter. The question is whether the character and genius of the nation is to be subverted, or whether it is to be settled upon the principles of the Constitution. We are now at the most important crisis of our history, when we are to fix a substantial and enduring basis upon which the institutions of our country are to rest. We are to establish the great fact that this is a government of limitations, that it has a written Constitution to be obeyed and guarded. We ought to demonstrate to mankind that a free government is not founded on hatred, distrust and ill-will.

The time has come for a reestablishment of all the relations of the States to the general government. I look upon this as of equal importance with any part of the war, if not the most important. I have said more than I intended, but I repeat that the encouragement, countenance, and confidence given me, coming from the source it does, is perfectly acceptable God being willing, with your help, I will pursue the course I have been pursuing in the effort to save the government. I know it has been said that the founders of the government are entitled to the most conspicous places in history, but my opinion is that the preservers of the government should occupy the more important places.

Southern Mails.

Editors of the Union:

GENTLEMEN: Having, as I conceive, been wrongfully assailed by a few papers at the South you will please allow me a brief space in your papers for defense A friend in Alabama has just sent me an article clipped from some unknown paper, but credited to the Montgomery *Mail*, of which the following is an extract:

"A fellow in Washington advertises that he will apply for all the contracts and take all the oaths and sublet the contracts to ex-rebe's who will pay him 5 per cent of the pay. But we would warn the people against such a Yankee dodge. He would draw all the pay at Washington, and put it into his loyal packet."

I presume I am the person alluded to, as I am advertising to aid the Southern people in reopening the vacant mailroutes, and I charge 5 per cent. commission. But I defy the editors of the Montgomery *Mail* or any other persons to sustain the allegations made in the foregoing article. Though poor, I am proud to believe that I possess a character that is unimpeachable.

When I came to Washington city I brought with me a recommendation signed by six of the most prominent persons in my county, (Moore, N. C,) with the certificates of the Clerk of the County Court and seal of office attached, certifying that I was a truthful and reliable man. I have also a recommendation from the Hon. D. L. Swain, President of the University of North Carolina, one from the Hon. Montgomery Blair, and many others.—I therefore defy any person acquainted with me to bring aught against my character, either at home or abroad. Having, heretofore so conducted myself as to win the confidence of my acquaintances, it is now my determination to so manage this mail business as to win the confidence of strangers also, and prove to the end that I will put nothing into my "loyal pocket" only what rightfully belongs there. I will here insert an article from the North Carolina *Argus* of April 18, 1866:

"We overlooked last week to call attention to the card of Mr. Bryan Tyson, on our fourth page, and proposing a way by which the numerous mail routes, now stopped, may be reopened. We have some acquaintance with Mr. Tyson, and know his references very well, and believe that he will not make the proposition he does without proper authority. He is an honest man, too much so for his own interest as the times go, and has been rendered quite poor by the result of the war. We urge the press of the South to give Mr. Tyson's card circulation."—*North Carolina Argus, Wadesboro, N. C.*

No, Mr. Mail, my seeming bad character consists in the groundless assertion of people who know nothing whatever about me by persons residing nearer home.

Notwithstanding these aspersions it seems the people still have confidence in me; for I deposited bids the past week to the amount of over $17,000 and have some very important mail Routes in operation and will soon have others.

In conclusion I would say that I am in for having the mails re-established & care but little how it is done, whether through me or otherwise. Those confiding to my care may rely upon fair and prompt dealing.

Your obedient servant,

BRYAN TYSON.

☞ See advertisement.

[We have been acquainted with Mr. Tyson for some three years, and consider him reliable and of business habits such as to render the work he has undertaken a success.—EDITOR.

TO EDITORS.

As it is not desirable to receive any letters of application after the 15th of November, editors throughout the South where the people stand in need of mail facilities, will please insert the foregoing once, and my advertisement for four consecutive weeks and forward their bills. My method of payment is already known to most of the Southern editors In a circular sent, about 10th of July, to some 117 editors, I in effect proposed a co-partnership and to divide the percentage I might receive according to bills rendered. These terms still remain the same. I now desire the hearty co-operation of the press in this matter! I do not suppose the pay will be very great, but those who insert my advertisement and give me their co operation will have the consolation of believing that they have been instrumental in aiding in the restoration of the mails. This is perhaps the last opportunity of the kind that will ever in our time be offered. I propose to wind up this business in February, 1867.

BYRAN TYSON.

Regulations Concerning Distilled Spirits.

The commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a pamphlet containing regulations concerning the manufacture, inspection, and sale of distilled spirits, from which the following extracts are taken:

"By the act of July 13th, 1866, (section 32,) there is laid on all distilled spirits upon which no tax has been paid, a tax of two dollars on every proof gallon. This tax is to be a line on the spirits distilled, on the distillery used for distilling the same, with the stills, vessels, fixtures, and tools therein, and on the interest of the distiller in the land on which the distillery is situated, from the time the spirits are distilled until the tax is paid. The tax is to be collected upon the wine gallon when the spirits are below proof and upon the proof gallon when they are of greater strength than the proof. The making or keeping, by any person, grain, mash, wash, or beer prepared or fit for distillation, together the possession by such person of a still or other apparatus capable of use for distillation upon the same premises, is to be deemed presumptive evidence that such person is a distiller.

The business of distilling is forbidden in any building where any other business is carried on, and if steam from a boiler in a distillery is conveyed to other premises to be used for other purposes, revenue officers are required to use the utmost vigilance to prevent this privilege being made a facility for the perpetration of fraud upon the revenue. Rectifying or re-distillation of distilled spirits in any distillery is forbidden. Locks and seals to be used in connection with receiving cisterns are to be procured at the expense of the distillers from the collectors. Every distiller is required to erect two or more receiving cisterns in a room or building used for that purpose. Each cistern must be of sufficient capacity to hold all spirits during a day of twenty-four hours, and must be constructed so as to permit the inspector to pass around them; and the pipe, &c., connected with the outlets of the stills, boilers or other vessels must be so constructed as to be always open to the view of the inspector.

Political Excitement in Pennsylvania

(Correspondent of the New York Herald.)

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5, 1866.

This city is, to-night, in a ferment of political agitation. Both parties are striving hard for victory at the polls next Tuesday. The republicans have organized open-air mass meetings in front of the Union League House and all up and down Broad Street, at which scores of prominent orators of their party are adverti sed to speak. Besides that, they are to have a grand demonstration at the Acad my of Music with Horace Greeley as the chief orator.—Torchlight processions on a magnificent scale also enter into their arrangements.

The Democrats on the other hand are to have an open-air mass meeting, at which their candidate for Governor, Heister Clymer, is to speak You see nothing in the newspapers but politics. Flaming announcements as to the great issue before the people are posted all over the city. The Republicans declare that "The day that decides the future is at hand;" that "The crisis is upon us;" that "The second Tuesday of October will settle the destiny of the nation;" that the vital issue is "Shall liberty be lost, and the sway of a dictator begin? or shall the republic be saved, and the right of the majority to rule be perpetuated?" The Democrats, on their side, call for the support of "All who believe that this is a white man's government, made by white men, and who are opposed to negro equality and negro suffrage." They call upon soldiers and sailors to come out in their might and follow the example of their glorious commander the heroic Grant, and let the enemies of their country see that they fought to preserve the Union, and not to destroy it. They announce that the Republican programme, freely rendered, means "Extra pay for each white soldier $50; for each negro soldier, $300; for good clothing and schooling of negroes $7,000,000; for the families of white soldiers nary cent," and so on. Then there is quite a tempest in a teapot over the dismissal from the Soldier's Home, in this City of eighteen maimed soldiers who assert under oath that they were turned out because they were Democrats, while counter affidavits are numerous that no political tests have been have been applied, and that they were dismissed for drunkeness and general misconduct.—From all which you may derive the conclusion that the science of politics is grand, but that it occasionally degenerates into a very small and contemptible business

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM.

Buying Rates of N. C. Bank Notes.

Bank of Cape Fear,	25
" Charlotte,	16
" Commerce,	14
" Clarendon,	3
" Fayetteville,	8
" Lexington,	10
" " at Graham,	15
" North Carolina,	35
" Rockbo[illegible]	30
" Thomasville,	25
" Wadesboro',	16
" Wilmington,	16
" Washington,	4
" Yanceyville,	5
Commercial Bank of Wilmington,	13
Farmer's Bank at Greensboro, "Old"	17
" " " "New,"	10
Merchants' Bank of Newbern,	30
Miners' and Planters' Bank,	17
Virginia Bank Notes, average,	25
South Carolina, " "	20
Georgia, " "	20
Gold,	1 35
Silver,	1 25
Old North Carolina coupons,	57
Rail Road, "	90
North Carolina 6's, 10 coupons,	80
" " New,	61
Exchange on New York,	1
U. S. 7-30 Large (clean),	105
Compound Interest Notes from 107 to 115 according to date.	

MARRIED:

On the 1st inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, in this county, by Eld Wm Turner, Mr. B. J. WALKER, of Guilford County, to Miss CATHARINE E. ROBERTSON.

On the 4th inst., in Waughtown, by Eld. Wm. Turner, Mr. JAS. H SMITH, to Miss MARTHA JOHNSON, all of this County.

In Bethania, by the Rev. Lewis Rights, Mr. CHRISTIAN SPACH, of Davidson County, to Miss LORETTA BUTNER, daughter of Mr. Daniel Butner.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.
Valuable Land for Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED of Trust executed to me, on the 14th December, 1860, by Swift Williamson, now deceased, for certain purposes therein specified, I will sell, on the 26th October, 1866, on the premises, that well known tract of Land on which said Swift Williamson resided,

CONTAINING 312½ ACRES,

more or less, situated in Forsyth Co, N. C., about 3 miles south-west of Kernersville, on the waters of Abbott's Creek and Muddy Creek, adjoining the lands of —— Idol, John Hasten, Hendricks and others, on the road from Lexington to Danville, and on that from Salem to Greensboro.

The improvements are valuable; the land is well adapted to the growth of grain and tobacco, with a large proportion of woodland.

The property will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Further conditions made known on the day of sale.

W. F. BUTLER, *Trustee.*

October 12, 1866.—12 td.

LOST.

ON THE 2D INSTANT, BETWEEN THE Poor-house and Weavell's Mill, a Black Oilcloth Carpet Sack, considerably worn, containing mostly childrens' clothes, two pair of mens' pants, a vest, and some womens' clothing. The finder of the above will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at E. A. Vogler's store. G. W. JOHNSON.

Oct. 1866.—12-2t.

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE A MASS MEETING at Chalk Level, on Monday, the 15th of October, to celebrate the second Anniversary of the raid or start of loyal citizens to Yankee dom. Mr. Tourgee, of Guilford, and others, are expected to speak on the occasion.

Oct. 12, 1866.—1t.

LAND FOR SALE!

The corner lot, No. 116, in the Town of Salem, situated on Main Street and at the Corner of Below's Creek and Church Streets, measuring in front, on Main Street, One Hundred and Eleven feet, and One Hundred and Seventy feet along Below's Creek Street.

This lot is an excellent Business Stand, being in a very public part of the Town, and near the Incorporation Town line between Salem and Winston, and about five minutes walk from the Court House.

ALSO

A TRACT OF LAND situated on the Germanton Road near Winston, North of the Court House. There is on the premises two never failing Springs, some Meadow land, and a good portion of Woodland.

For further particulars apply to

EDMUND BLUM,

Near Winston, Forsyth Co., N. C.

Oct 5th. 6—2t.

SALE OF
MULES, HORSES, MILCH-COWS, BEEF CATTLE, JACKS & JENNETS, AND A LOT OF WHEAT.

I WILL sell for CASH, or on a short credit to punctual dealers, 4 good young MULES, well broke to work; 2 good BUGGY HORSES, and 2 good SADDLE HORSES. Four choice MILCH COWS, and a lot of good BEEF CATTLE; three fine young JACKS and two JENNETS.

Also, for *cash*, a few hundred bushels of clean WHEAT.

TYRE GLEN.

Red Plains, Yadkin C
Oct. 5, 1866 } 6-tf

Plantation at a Bargain.

I INTEND to sell the Plantation I own, known as the Essex place, about 2½ miles below Salem. It has on it about 100 ACRES of

Splendid Wood-Land,

good Meadows, good Spring and [illegible] several houses, which, with little repair [illegible] can be made very comfortable.

The place contains about 164 acres. I want to sell it and will give a bargain in it, if early application is made.

The "Wright Place," on the Cucumber Road, is also for sale. It contains about 69 acres, of which about 45 acres are well timbered.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 5, 1866.

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1866.

T. C. Pfohl	John Beeson
vs.	vs.
Jeremiah Patterson.	Jeremiah Patterson.

Original Attachments levied on defendant's land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jeremiah Patterson, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Winston on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to replevy and plead to said cases, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him and orders of sale granted.

Witness, John Blackburn, Clerk of said Court, at office in Winston, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1866.

JNO. BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

Aug. 18, 1866-52-6w fee $8.

SWEET OPOPONAX! The only elegant perfume. Is found on all toilets, and never stains the handkerchief.

NEW GOODS!
LATE ARRIVALS!

A LARGE and full stock of NEW GOODS just received by

E. A. VOGLER,

and for sale at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

200 Pieces of CALICO,

A large assortment of DE LAINES, MERINOS, GINGHAMS, FLANNELS, CLOTHS, JEANS, KERSEYS, DOMESTICS, SHAWLS AND FANCY GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY WARE, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, IRON, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

I expect to extend my business and deal in everything the country affords. I will buy and sell Iron, Grain of all kinds, Rags, Fruit, Furs, Butter, Beeswax, Honey, Tallow, Lard, Bacon, Flaxseed, Oil, Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, Lumber, Tobacco, &c., &c.

Thankful for past encouragement, I hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., October 5, 1866.

10,000 lbs. Dried Grapes

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Flour! Flour! Flour!

60 BARRELS FLOUR JUST RECEIVED and for sale by E. A. VOGLER.

Oct. 1866.

Corn and Seed Wheat.

A LOT OF CORN just received and for sale Also a very superior article of early White Seed Wheat for sale by

E .A. VOGLER.

Oct. 1866.

Cotton Yarns & Sheetings

BY THE BUNDLE, BOLT AND BALE.—A lot of Cedar Falls Sheetings by the Bale.

E. A, VOGLER.

Oct. 1866.

Best Peruvian Guano,

FOR sale by the Bag or Ton; also Ford's Fertilizer, by the Barrel or Ton, by

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Bacon! Bacon!

A LOT of BACON, just received and for sale

Oct. 1866. by E. A. VOGLER

Cheese! Cheese!!

A SPLENDID LOT OF CHEESE just received and for sale by the box or retail.

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

250 Sacks Liverpool Salt

IN good, large and sound sacks, just received and for sale, cheap, by

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Iron! Iron! Iron!

A LOT of TYRE, BAND and ROD IRON, just received and for sale by

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Hats, Hats and Caps.

AN elegant assortment of Mens' and Boys' Hats and Caps, just received and for sale by

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Ready-Made Clothing!

A LOT of Ready-Made Clothing just received and for sale by

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, AND FANCY GOODS.

A FINE assortment of Bonnets, Hoods, Flowers, Feathers Laces, Trimmings, Buttons, Sashes, Gloves, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Perfumery and Fancy Goods received at the

Ladies' Furnishing Store.

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Fur! Fur!! Fur!!! Fur!!!!

I WILL again be in the market for all kinds of

FURS.

Rabbit. Cat, Muskrat, Fox, Opossum, Raccoon, Otter, Mink, &c., &c., &c.

Oct. 1866. E. A VOGLER.

Gold, Silver & Bank Notes

BOUGHT and sold by

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C, Oct. 5, 1866. 6-tf

Public Sale!

I WILL offer at public sale, at my residence, two and a half miles south of Salem, on the Salisbury road,

on the 19th and 20th of October,

1 tract of land, containing 62 Acres, half of which is good Bottom Land.

ALSO

4 Head of Horses, 3 Wagons, 1 Two Horse Carriage and Harness, 300 or 400 Bushels of Corn, and a quantity of Wheat, Hay and Blacksmith tools.

Also a lot of

LIVE STOCK,

Consisting of Hogs, Sheep, and Cattle, among which are

5 GOOD MILCH COWS.

I will sell my Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of 1 Parlor Stove, 1 Cooking Stove and Fixtures, 1 Writing Desk, and Wardrobes.

Also a great variety of Farming tools, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

The above property will be offered at Private Sale until the 19 inst.

S. H. LAUGENOUR

Oct 4, 1866. 6-tds

Fresh Arrivals.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

SALEM DRUG STORE,

a Fresh Supply of Drugs and Medicines.

Warranted Fresh and Genuine.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! New, very rare, rich and fashionable perfume.—The finest ever imported or manufactured in the United States. Try it and be convinced.

F. E. KEEHLN,
HARNESS & BRIDLE MANUFACTURER,

SALEM, N. C.,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has resumed business and is now prepared to do anything that can be desired in the harness line. Persons wishing to purchase HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, LINES, &c., would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch, and upon reasonable terms.

Country Produce taken in exchange for work.

☞ Shop, Main Street, opposite Mr. Foltz's Gun Smith Shop, in the lower part of town.

F. E. KEEHLN.

Sept. 28, 1866 5-6m.

Note Paper, Envelopes, &c.

FINE Gilt-edged, and Plain Note and Cap paper, and Envelopes, together with a lot of Primers, Pens, Pencils, &c., for sale at

THIS OFFICE.

Sept. 28, 1866. 5-tf.

CHEAP NOVELS, Lithograph Prints, TOY BOOKS.

AN assortment of cheap Novels, Toy Books, Likenesses of President Johnson, Confederate Generals, Landscapes, and other designs, for sale AT THIS OFFICE.

ELECTION.

On Thursday, the 18th day of October next, elections will be opened and held at the several precincts in our county of Forsyth, for the purpose of electing a Governor for the State, a Senator and two Commoners, to represent us in the next State Legislature.

The following persons are appointed by the Court Judges of said elections, viz:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Sides'—Thos. M Hunter, Esq., Hezekiah Flyn, George Newsom.

Bethania—Adams now, Esq. Joseph Transou, James Grabbs.

Lewisville—W. A. Harper,, Esq., Milton Balckburn, George Flynt.

Stafford's—William Shore, Esq., William Thomas, Benjamin Hampton.

Waughtown—P. E. Light, Esq., William Spach, E J Hine.

Kernersville—V. Perry, Esq., John Kerner, John Stockton.

Crims' & Roads—Tyre Carter, Esq., William Medaris, N. D Vance.

Mathews'—George S. Mathews, Esq, Willie Marshal, Paris Whicker.

Sedge Garden—William McMillan, T. N. Marshall, Joseph Davis.

Winston—Jacob Tice, Esq., George Burke, Calvin Miller.

FOR SENATE AND COMMONS.

Sides'—Thos. Long, Esq, Nathan Gurley, Wm. Long.

Bethania,—T. C. Johnson, Esq, L Grabbs, Thomas Lash.

Lewisville,—W. R. Griffith, Esq., L. Laugenour, V. Craft.

Stafford's,—W. W. Thornton, Esq, Henry Shoaf, Wm. Snider.

Waughtown,—Aquilla Pitts, Esq., W. W. Phillips, A. Hall.

Kernersville,—P Kerner, Esq, Jas Browning, F. M. Stafford.

Crim's Cross Roads,—Smith Linville. Esq, M. Whicker, F. Vance.

Matthews',—Wm. Morris, Esq., Jesse Morris, Isaac Vanhoy.

Sedge Garden,—Samuel Stoltz, Esq., Tandy Marshall, I. Moser.

Winston,—Henry Renigar, Esq, Solomon Mickey, J. N. Blum.

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

Forsyth County, Sept 21st.

E. J. HALE. P. M. HALE

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,

Late Editors of the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer.

PUBLISHERS, BOOK SELLERS and STATIONERS,

496 Broadway, New York,

NEARLY OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

Will be glad to supply Booksellers and Merchants with all articles in their line at as favorable cash prices as can be had in the city.

As the *only Southern* dealers in the city, they solicit personal calls or orders of their friends and the public.

Sept. 14, 1866. 4t-pd

Sale of Town Lots.

WILL BE SOLD, TO THE HIGHEST BIDder, on nine and twelve months credit, at the county site of Alleghany county N. C., on Monday the 15th day of October next, a number of Town lots as laid off by the Commissioners.

By order of the County Court.

F. J. McMILLAN,
REDT. GAMBILL,
J. H. PARKS,
MORGAN EDWARDS,
S. S. STAMPER. } *Com's.*

Sept. 21. 1866—tf.

NOTICE.

BY LOANING MY BOOKS BEFORE THE war, I have lost several volumes. Any one having "THE DEERSLAYER" and "THE PRAIRIE" of Cooper's Leatherstocking tales, and "HORSE-SHOE ROBINSON," in their possession will confer a favor by returning them to me.

S. G. HALL.

oct 5 6-tf

A NEW PERFUME! Called SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO, manufactured bd E. T. SMITH & Co, New York, is making a sensation wherever it is known. Is very delicate, and its fragrance remains on the handkerchief for days. *Evenining Bulletin Philadelphia.*

SWEET OPOPONAX!—New Perfume from Mexico. The only fashionable perfume and adies' delight.

Revenue Stamps

For Sale at the Post Office.

MRS. THOS. J. BONER is now prepared to do COLORING. Ladies' and Gentlemens' garments dyed BLACK, and the color warranted fast.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Ladies in their morning calls, carry joy and gladness, when perfumed with Sweet Opoponax.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! The most elegant and essential personal requisite for a lady, "Extract of Sweet Opoponax."

E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.

New Job Type
AT THE
Salem Printing Office!

AT THIS OLD WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL KINDS OF

PLAIN

AND

FANCY PRINTING,

in the best of style, at the shortest notice, and upon as reasonable terms as can be afforded.

We have just received a lot of

FINE PAPER,

WHITE AND COLORED,

SUITABLE FOR

PAMPHLETS,
CIRCULARS,
SHOW BILLS,
LAW BLANKS,
CHECKS,
NOTES,
CARDS,
LABELS, &c,

Which will enable us to give satisfaction to all who favor us with a call.

We are receiving some excellent white and colored papers, suitable for Cotton Labels, Handbills, &c., also an additional supply of Cards, which in addition to our former assortment, will enable us to execute work in a superior style, upon short notice.

☞ CALL AT THE PRESS OFFICE. ☜

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Office of Comptroller of the Currency.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21, 1866.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM,

in the town of Salem, in the county of Forsyth and State of North Carolina, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds; and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act. The office of Comptroller of the Currency being vacant

Now, therefore, I, Hiland R. Hulburd, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the First National Bank of Salem, in the town of Salem, in the County of Forsyth and State of North Carolina, is authorised to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

SEAL In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 21st day of August, 1866.

HILAND R. HULBURD,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

First National Bank OF SALEM, N. C.

DIRECTORS.

P. A. WILSON, J. W. HUNTER,
I. G. LASH, R. L. PATTERSON,
R. BELO.

I. G. LASH, PRESIDENT,
W. A. LEMLY, CASHIER.

THIS BANK IS NOW OPENED FOR the transaction of a General Banking Business.

Gold and Silver coin, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, United States State and Local Securities, bought and sold on most favorable terms.

Interest paid on Deposits, and the most liberal terms extended to Depositors.

Collections made on all accessable points.

Aug. 31-1-2m.

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS, 1866.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Ribbons, Bonnet Silks & Satins.

Velvets, Buches, Flowers, Feathers,

STRAW BONNETS, LADIES' HATS,

TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED SHAKER HOODS,

No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

offer a stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given.

Terms—CASH.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Is the sweetest extract made. Supercedes all others. Try it once; will use no other.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO!—Nature could not produce a richer Gem or choicer perfume. Try it and be convinced.

E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.

A PLAN TO RESTORE THE MAIL SERVICE OF THE SOUTH.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA, *North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Florida and Texas:*

Having recently returned from the South, I am well aware of the great inconvenience to which the Southern people are subjected on account of mail facilities This is, to a great extent owing to the oath with which contractors are required to comply, there being but few men in the South who can take it. Having conferred with the proper authorities, and obtained their approval, I find that this difficulty can be obviated and the mails established upon every route at the South, and at the highest rates admissible for the people of either North or South Being a National Union man, (late of North Carolina,) by which I mean one that is alike opposed to the heresies of the extremists North and South, I can take this oath and thus form the connecting link between the Southern people and the United States Government. This I propose to do and to establish mails on every route at the South now destitute of them, as follows:

Any person who is desirous of becoming a contractor will address me at once, stating the route or routes for which he wishes to become contractor, (stating the extreme points to be connected, which of course, should be on some route heretofore established) I will then contract for such route or routes in my own name, and let the parties have them at a discount of 2½ per cent., on the annual amount for carrying the mails on said route or routes: This arrangement will secure the route to the subcontractor substantially the same as if it were his own contract, and frequently at a better price than could be contained in the usual way where there is so much competition.

My per centage or mileage as above, will not be required until the end of the first quarter.

The first applicant for a route or routes, judging by the postmark on the letter of application, will have the preference, other things being equal.

Persons when making application should send a guaranty signed by at least two guarantors.* The guaranty should be certified to by a postmaster or a judge of a court of record †—Applicants can, if they desire, obtain blank forms, printed by the Government, by addressing either the undersigned or the 2nd Assistant Postmaster General, Geo. W. McClellan, who will take pleasure in giving all the information that may be desired.

As I am recognized as principal in this matter, payment must necessarily come through me. I can, however, give the parties drafts on the Sixth Auditor of the United States Treasury for all the quarters for which the contract may have been awarded, and these can be presented one at a time as they fall due, and the money drawn substantially the same as if the parties were *bona fide* contractors. In this case the expenses [two and a half cent.] should be paid by or before the expiration of the first quarter after the commencement of service; otherwise payment for this quarter will be drawn by the undersigned, expenses deducted, and the residue, with drafts for the remaining quarters, forwarded to the parties carrying the mails. If persons prefer, I will draw and forward their money at the end of every quarter, without extra charge. I would, however, prefer that they accept the drafts, in order that they may have the matter in their hands.

It would be a source of much gratification to me if I be the means of extending mail facilities to the Southern people. Their attention is therefore respectfully called to this matter. As I am not required to cut down, through competition, it would doubtless be to their interest to make speedy application, before any modification is made in the test oath in order that they may obtain these routes at the highest rates admissible.

Persons confiding to my care may rely upon fair dealing. All accepted bids will be entered upon the books of the Post Office Department, where they will be open for inspection.

All letters relative to the foregoing should contain a stamp for answer, and be addressed,

BRYAN TYSON,
Box 1000, Washington, D C.

REFERENCES, [by permission:]—G. W. Sanson, D. D., L. D, President Columbia College; Hon. Charles Mason, President National Democratic Executive Committee.

*FORM OF A GUARANTY.

The undersigned, residing at ———, State of ———, undertake that if the bid for carrying the mail on the route No. ———, [if the No. be not given it is not essential,] be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall enter into the required obligation, or contract, to perform the contract with good and sufficient sureties.

Dated:———

†FORM FOR CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, postmaster at ———, State of ———, certifies under his oath of office that he is acquainted with the above guarantors and knows them to be men of property and able to make good their guaranty.

Dated:———.

☞ If it is not convenient for an acting postmaster to fill out the certificate, an old one will answer.

☞ Editors throughout the South will give the foregoing two insertions and forward bill with a copy of paper to the undersigned. Those giving two or more additional insertions will be entitled to a copy of my book, "A Ray of Light," the price of which by mail is $2.

The attention of the press, and particularly of those papers which are publishing Mr. Tyson's "Plan to Restore the Mail Service of the South," is called to the following card lately received from him:

To Persons Desiring Mail Routes.

Persons who have deterred from making application for mail routes, thinking from what is set forth in my advertisement that the terms will be too low, should hesitate no longer but make immediate application and see if I cant not do considerably better for them than is set forth. *I have done this for some and can also for others;* therefore make application at once.

Editors who have inserted my advertisement will please make the following change. I desire the clause "which will be about 25 cents." * * * "a tri-weekly mail" erased.

Editors throughout the South will confer a favor by publishing foregoing.

All applications relative to having post routes changed, post offices established or post masters appointed, will receive prompt attention by being addressed to

BRYAN TYSON,
Box 1000, Washington, D. C.

J. L. FULKERSON'S COLUMN.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW SPRING GOODS!

WILL BE FOUND WITH

J. L. FULKERSON,

On Main Street, Four Doors below the Bank,

SALEM, N. C.

BEING encouraged, by the liberal patronage received during the past season, to increase my stock of Goods, I now respectfully announce to the public, and to my friends in particular, that I have received and will continue to receive throughout the season, from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, to which I invite your attention. Having purchased late in the season and at greatly reduced prices, I can therefore sell you goods CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

That it will be to your interest to make your purchases of me, you will acknowledge after examining my stock of Goods, where you will find a good assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Printed Merinos and Cashmeres, plain and figured DeLaines, plain and figured Poplins, Gray and Mourning Dress Goods, Merinos and Alpacas, Black Dress Silk, English and American Prints, Cloaking Cloths and Shawls, Gray and Fancy Colored Sacq Flannels, plain and heavy twilled Flannels, Extra heavy Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linsey and Gingham, bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and unbleached and colored Drills, Ticking and Blankets, Brilliants, Cambrics & X Muslins, Laconet and Swiss Muslins, Nainsook and Book Muslins, White and Black Bobinet and Illusion, Cotton, Linen and Silk Laces, Col'd Cambrics assorted, White & Col'd Paper Cambrics, Bird's-Eye & Scotch Diaper, Richardson's best Irish Linen, Linen-wove and stitched Bossoms, Gent's Ready made Shirts, Gent's Merino Drawers, Shirts and Half Hose, Ladies' Merino Vests, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Children's Wool and Cotton Hose, Ladie's Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Gent's Paper and Linen Collars, Worsted Hoods and Scarfs, Linen Cambric, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Garage and Silk Veils, Alexand-r's Kid Gloves, Plush-lined, Silk and Thread Gloves.

A good assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Vesting.

A large stock of

NOTIONS,

such as plain and fancy Head Nets, Neck Ties-Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Buttons, Thread, Tapes, Pins, Needles, Wire and Rubber Hair Pins, Pages and Trimmings, Violin and Guitar Strings, Buck Purses and fine Pocket Books, &c., &c.

A large variety of Ladies' Belts, plain and fancy; plain and fancy Ribbons. Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A lot of SATIONERY, consisting of Cap, plain and gilt edged Note Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books and Memorandums, Copy Books, Spelling Books and Primers, Receipt Books and Port Folios, German and English Almanacs, Pencils, Pens. &c., &c.,

A large stock of

HATS, CAPS & BONNETS,

consisting of Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats, from the cheapest to the finest; Ladies' and Misses Jockey Caps, Shakers and Bonnet Frames.

The Largest, Finest and cheapest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

offered in this section of country since the year 1861; among which the men will find the finest French Calfskin Boots,

as well as the cheap and heavy Ditching Boots. The boys can also once more have Boots at a reasonable price. The Ladies' and Misses will be pleased to find the finest and most fashionable Shoes, at greatly reduced prices. No one, I trust, will have to go without Shoes now, as I have them from the smallest infant's sizes up to the largest extra size women's and men's shoes.

GUM SHOES, of every description, for Children, Ladies and Men, at a reasonable price.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,

Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Nappies, Bowls, Cream Mugs, Teas, Pitchers, Ewers and Basins, Tumblers, Molasses Cans, Salts, &c, &c.

Also a good assortment of LOOKING GLASSES.

In the **HARDWARE** line will be found Table and Pocket CUTLERY, Razors and Razor Straps, Butcher Knives, Shears and Scissors, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills, Meal Sieves, Ladles, Frying Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Candle-Sticks and Snuffers, Match Safes and Pepper Boxes, Pad Locks, Door Locks and Latches, NAILS, Tacks, Screws and Hinges, Shoe and Nail Hammers, COLLINS' AXES and Hatchets, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Currycombs, Halter Chains, and Trace Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes, and Shoeing Nails, Rasps, Files, Gimblets, Sand-paper, &c., &c. The best quality of COTTON CARDS, Whitemore's No. 10, and many other articles in this line too tedious to mention.

I also have an assortment of IRON and STEEL consisting of Hoop and Band Iron, assorted widths, Rod Iron, assorted sizes, Nail Rod and Horse-shoe Iron, as well as the common Farming Iron, BLISTER STEEL, SHEAR STEEL and CAST STEEL.

Of Groceries,

I can furnish you the best quality of Rio coffee Black and Green Tea, Chocolate, brown, clarified and crushed Sugar, Ess. Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon; Starch, Soda, CHEESE and Candles, POWDER, SHOT and Percussion Caps, LIVERPOOL SALT, by the sack or retail, for cash or barter. Also a lot of fine VALENCIA RAISINS, Common as well as fine FRENCH CREAM CANDIES.

I also have DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, Spts. of Turpentine, Window Glass and Putty, Indigo and Madder, of a superior quality, as well as Copperas, Alum, Extract of Logwood, Ven. Red, Yellow and Green Paint, Saltpetre, and Brimstone, Citrate Magnesia, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Rhubarb, Paregoric, Laudauum, British Oil, and Camphor, Essence of Mint, Cinnamon and Lemon, *Flavoring Extracts* and Cream Tarter.—Also Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Wright's Indian Vegetable and Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills, QUININE, &c., &c.

I also have the famous CONCENTRATED LYE, one pound of which will make 15 gallons of Soft Soap in a very short time. Also a nice article of common pale Soap, in one pound lumps, Matches, &c., &c.

You can also have a very superior article of

FINE COGNIAC BRANDY, AND PORT WINE,

or medicinal purposes.

Amongst my stock you will find a lot of

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

such as Buckets, Tubs, Wash-boards Baskets and Chairs, Clothes-pins, Wood Spoons, Cocoa Dippers, &c. Also Bed Cords and Candle Wick,

SHOE FINDINGS,

such as Shoe Pegs, Lasts, common and patent Awl Hafts, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Shoe Thread, Bristles, Eyelets, Gum and Shoe Wax.

I would also invite your attention to my stock of **Leather,** which consists of light and heavy Sole Leather, Calf Skins, French Morrocco, Brush Goat Skins, and Striped Binding.

I also have many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which be sold on the most reasonable terms.

I WILL **BARTER** FOR everything that can again be disposed of, such as GRAIN, FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX, DRIED FRUIT, RAGS AND FUR.

Bring in your Rags, they are as good as Cash Let all the boys go at trapping; for the Fur they can get Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.

In conclusion I will say, that I am thankful for the very liberal patronage thus far enjoyed, and that by fair dealing I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., May, 1866. 19–tf

A **REFINED TASTE** would appreciate nothing more than a *present* of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM,* which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S Cheap Store.

Where a fine collection of the finest *Photographs,* "by the best artists only" may also be found.—Persons wishing a choice selection for their *albums* will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women, *Specialities, Statuary, and Graceful Figures,* of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff will also be found with J. L. FULKERSON.

TO PRESERVE AND BEAUTIFY YOUR Hair, get a bottle of Burnett's COCAINE, which you will find with J. L. FULKERSON.

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APpointed, at March Term, 1866 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Forsyth county, Administrator with the will annexed, upon the estate of Wm. Fries, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate, to make payment immediately. And all those having claims against the estate to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Adm'r.*
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

Executor's Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTate of F. Fries, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, or if that cannot be done to give satisfactory notes, when some further indulgence will be given.

All persons having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Executor*
CARRIE FRIES SHAFFNER, *Executrix*
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

State of North Carolina.

In Forsyth Court of Equity, to Fall term, 1866.

Michael Doub and Thos. Long, Executors of Wm. Doub, dec'd, vs. Joseph Doub and others. } Petition for Settlement.

It appearing to the Court, on affidavit, that J. W. Doub, and Samuel Wolff and his wife, Peggy, defendants in the foregoing case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Winston, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition in this case, or the same will be set down for hearing, and be heard, *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk and Master of Forsyth Court of Equity, at office in Winston, this the 21st of August, A. D. 1866.

C. L. BANNER, C. M. E.

52–6w. fee $8.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1866.

Paris S. Benbow vs. Cornelia S. Stafford and others. | Original bill praying for a decree for title in lieu of lost deeds to two tracts of land in Iowa.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the aforesaid Cornelia S. Stafford is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Forsyth, at the court-house in Winston, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1863, then and there to plead answer or demur to this bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to her, and the case set down ex parte as to her, for hearing.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for said county, at office in Winston, this the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1866.

C. L. BANNER, C. M. E.

Aug. 24-6w. fee $8.

WANTED,

A SUITABLE PERSON FOR OVERseer at the Poorhouse of Forsyth county, for twelve months from December term of Forsyth County Court.

Persons wishing to become Candidates for said office will hand in sealed bids to either of the Wardens, on or before Tuesday of October Court, at which time the bids will be considered and the appointment made.

By order of the Warden's Court
CHAS. BRIETZ, CLERK.

Sept. 7—2 tf

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF BONER & CRIST HAVing made an assignment of their effects to us, as Trustees, all persons indebted to the same are notified to come forward and make settlement with C L. Banner, without delay; otherwise accounts not settled by the 1st of October next will be placed in the hands of officers for collection.

THEO F KEEHLN,
C L BANNER.
Salem, Aug. 22d, 1866. 1–4t

☞ An Old Song, set to a New Tune. ☜

1866.

"As Spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of Cats
Gaily skip about."

"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminat'rs
Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants,* &c., &c., &c.

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for *Bed-Bugs,* &c.

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects
is for *Moths Mosquitoes Fleas, Bed Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals,* &c.

☞ ! ! ! BEWARE ! ! ! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR, 482 Broadway, N. Y.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descend ants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS *versus* BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866

"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore (Mich.) Mirror.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.
☞ Sold by H. D. LOTT, Salem N. C.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Salem Male Academy.

THE exercises of this old established school will be re-commenced on Monday, August 6th. The services of a classically educated and experienced teacher, C. L. Rights, Esq., having been secured, the hope of giving satisfaction to parents and guardians, is confidently entertained.

Only boys under 14 years of age are admitted. Board can be procured in respectable families for about $15 per month.

For further particulars apply to
Rt. Rev. G. F. BAHNSON.
Salem, July 27, 1866. 48–tf

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY,

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A.D. 1866.

Thos J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford dec'd. vs. Cornelia S. Stafford.

Thos. J. Wilson, Executor of John Saunders, dec'd vs. Cornelia S. Stafford.

Thos. J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford, dec'd. vs. Cornelia S Stafford.

Original attachments levied on defendant's personal property, and house and lot in Winston.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Cornelia S Stafford, resides beyond the limits of this State It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the court-house in the town of Winston, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to replevy, and plead to said cases, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against her and orders of sale granted.

Witness, JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Winston, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, A. D., 1866.

JNO. BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

Aug. 3. 50–6w. per adv. $8

WANTED!

$100,000 SOUTHERN BANK

BILLS of all denominations. Also **$10,000** in Specie. Apply at the SENTINEL OFFICE.

For Cape Fear Bills 25 cents on the dollar will be paid.

For bills of all other Banks the highest prices that can be afforded, will be paid.

SPECIAL NOTICE. ☜

Persons, who desire to sell Specie or Bank Bills, can do so at this time to better advantage probably than they may ever be able to do again. Specie is now higher than it is likely it will be soon again, and the Bank Bills it is not thought will get any better, while many of them are continually getting worse. A word to the wise is sufficient. CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

☞ Persons indebted to the Cape Fear Bank of Salem may do well to call at the Sentinel office.

EDWARD J. HALE, Jr.,
OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
WITH
ROMME, DUNKLE, JOHNSTON & CO,
370 Broadway, New York,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Furs, Parasols, &c.

Notice to Farmers!

WE wish to exchange good PINE LUMBER for the following articles to wit:

1000 bushels FLAX SEED.
500 " WHEAT.
1000 pounds BACON.

Will also trade for Rye, Oats, Corn, Dried Fruit,—in fact all kinds of country produce.—Will pay the market prices for the above articles and sell lumber as cheap as any other Steam Mill in this section of country.

☞ Our Mill is 13 miles North of Salem.—Lumber always on hand, and bills filled to order. Address,

GENTRY, LEWIS & FLYNT.
Kernersville, Forsyth Co., N. C.
Aug. 3, 1866. 49–6w

Bethany Academy.

W. T. H. EWING, Principal.
JACOB CLINARD, Assistant.

THE Eighth session of this school will commence on the Fourth Monday in July, 1866. Tuition $7, $11, and $15, per session of twenty-two weeks. Contingents fifty cents.

One half due at the end of eleven weeks. Disabled soldiers one-third less. Interest charged on all accounts.

Board in good families from $8 to $10 per month.

For further particulars address the Principal Midway, Davidson County, N. C. 46—

For Sale.

A ONE HORSE CARRIAGE, cheap—Early application may secure a bargain.

O. A. KEEHLN.
Aug. 3. 49–tf.

AGENTS WANTED

FOR

THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF

GENERAL (STONEWALL) JACKSON.

By Prof. R. L. Dabney, D. D., of Va.

The Standard Biography of the Immortal Hero. The only edition authorized by his widow. The author a personal friend and *Chief* of Staff of the Christian Soldier. We want an agent in every county. Send for circulars and see our terms.

Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.
Corner of 7th and Main Street,
Richmond, Va.

Salem Almanacs.

BLUM'S FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC, FOR 1867, will be ready in the course of a few weeks.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited.

Salem Drug Store.

HAVING removed my Drug Store to the POST OFFICE BUILDING, I would again respectfully call the attention of the public to my stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.

Soda, Ess. Pepperm't, Copperas, Madder, Essence of Coffee, Epsom Salts, Ex't Logwood, Venetian Red, &c. Castor Oil, Ess Cinamon. Indigo, Spanish Brown &c.

ALSO

Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Paint Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, pocket, dressing tuck, &c., Lead Pencils, Slate Pencils, Pens & Pen Holders, Toilet Soaps, Lilly White and Perfumery of various kinds, which will be sold at such prices as the times will justify. Any article not on hand can be procured at short notice.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Feb. 3, 1866. 25–tf

Jeweler Shop Re-opened.

I HAVE RE-OPENED MY SHOP, WHERE Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will again be repaired with fidelity and despatch, by a competent workman.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem. N. C., March 10th, 1866.

Land For Sale!

I WILL SELL my Tract of Land lying on the Yadkin river, containing 303 Acres, adjoining the lands of Nicholas Williams, Sr., and Joseph Williams.

N. L. WILLIAMS, Jr.
May 12th, 1866. 39–tf

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS ON HAND FOR SALE or printed to order with neatness and dispatch, and upon the most reasonable terms at this office. Give us a trial.

THRESHING MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS.

I HAVE again completed arrangements by which I can furnish RAILWAY OR LEVER HORSE POWERS and WHEAT THRESHING MACHINES, Thresher and Cleaner combined, of various sizes, of the Emery Brothers pattern, which is esteemed the best ever brought to this section of the country. Any one wishing to procure one can obtain further information by applying to me. E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., June 15, 1866. 44–tf

House and Lot For Sale.

A HOUSE AND LOT on Main Street, for Sale. The Dwelling is of Brick, and conveniently arranged.

For further particulars enquire of
A. T. ZEVELY.
Salem, N. C. Aug, 10, 1866.

United States Tax Law

For Sale at this Office.

Soda Fountain for Sale.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Salem, May, 1866.

Bibles and Testaments.

Can be procured by applying to
REV. S. THOS. PFOHL.
Salem, April, 1866.

Horses For Sale.

I HAVE FOR SALE TWO HORSES AND A Colt. One horse eight years old this spring, the other three. The colt is two years old. Any person wishing to purchase can call on me at Panther Creek, Yadkin county, N. C., and see them.

N. WILLIAMS, Jr.
May 12th, 1866. 39–tf

The Southern Hepatic Pills.

MADE and sold by G. W. DEEMS, the discoverer, who has removed to Baltimore, Md., where he can have access to the purest and best medicines on the most favorable terms. He will always keep on hand a large supply, and will sell to his customers, wholesale and retail, at the shortest notice.

Where these Pills are known, especially in the Southern States, where they have been circulated so extensively, they need no recommendation—their merits are well known by their results.

We thank our customers for the liberal patronage given us heretofore, and hope they will continue to favor us by sending their orders to G. W. Deems, No. 28 South Calhoun Street, Baltimore, Md., where they will be promptly attended to. Price 25 cts. per box. $1.50 per dozen. He will also keep on hand a supply of

DEEMS' SOVEREIGN REMEDY

for the cure of Fever and Ague and all other chills and fevers.

This Remedy comes in contact with the poison that causes the disease, and utterly destroys it in one day, if used strictly according to the directions accompanying each box. Of the number of cases that have used them, not one has failed to produce an immediate cure, as far as we have heard. This is certainly one of the most remarkable remedies ever brought before the public. A full description of it will accompany each box. This is the very thing for the southern climate.

The very high prices of the medicines of which they are composed compels us to fix the prices at one dollar for a package that will cure the worst case in one day. We can send them to any point in the United States.

He will also keep on hand a supply of

DEEMS RHEUMATIC AND NERVE LINIMENT,

a certain cure for rheumatism, sprains, bruises, cramps, pain and weakness in the back and joints, toothache, numbness, frozen limbs, burns, inflammation, tumors, eruptions of skin, wounds, swellings, sore eyes, hoarseness, sore throat, bronchitis, nervous headache, &c.

It is a most effectual remedy for the most of the diseases of HORSES—spavin, bruises, strains, swellings, wounds, scratches, sore back, sore eyes. Price 25 cts. per bottle. $2.50 per dozen.

At the above rates they can be sent by mail or express to any point in the United States. The cash must accompany the order. Dealers can have any of these Medicines at 50 per cent discount by the gross.

☞ Sold by the Druggists every where, and by Mr. C. A. WINKLER, Salem, N. C.
Sept. 7, 1866—1y

NEW SOUTHERN MUSIC BOOK.

Just Published:

TABOR,

OR THE

Richmond Collection of Sacred Music,

By R. M. McINTOSH, of Virginia.

Essentially Southern in its main features, TABOR nevertheless contains a choice selection of the best Northern copyright Music. Its author, for four years an officer in the Confederate army, composed many stirring pieces in moments snatched during its marchings and counter-marchings in Virginia. The dirge used at the funeral of General T. J. Jackson, (Stonewall,) May 17th, 1863, was from his pen, and is included in this collection.

"Mr. McIntosh," says the Richmond *Whig,* "is well known throughout the South as an author and teacher of finished excellence, with a musical reputation rarely attained by any man of his age in this country. In the South he stands at the very head of church music, no one disputing the position with him."

The book embraces everything of value of Southern or South-Western origin, much of which is now for the first time reduced to a written form. Its variety is great—embracing all metres in use, in every key, and every variety of measure—with a full elementary department and a fine collection of new anthems, set pieces and sentences. It contains nearly 300 closely printed pages, neatly and tastefully gotten up, well printed and bound.

Price $1 33. $12 00 per dozen.

Can be obtained through all booksellers, or will be mailed by the Publishers to any part of the United States, postage free, on receipt of retail price.

Single copies for examination and introduction sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of one dollar.

F. J. HUNTINGTON & CO.
Publishers and Booksellers,
459 Broome Street, New York.

*** Any Southern paper giving the above two insertions, and sending a copy of their paper to the publishers, shall have the volume, post free.

Metropolitan Enterprise.

GRAND

Annual Distribution

OF THE

NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE

Jeweler's Association.

Capital . . . . . $1,000,000.

Depot, 197 Broadway.

An immense stock of Pianos, Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods, all to be sold for ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you see what you will receive.

CERTIFICATES, naming each article, and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15.

On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to pay the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, a Piano, Sewing Machine, or any set of Jewelry on our list, for $1; and in no case can they get less than one dollars worth, as there are no blanks.

Agents are wanted in every town in the country; every person can make $10 a day, selling our certificates in the greatest sale of Jewelry ever known.

Send 25c. for a certificate, which will inform you what you can obtain for $1. At the same time get our circular, containing full list and particulars; also TERMS TO AGENTS.

Address, JAMES HUTCHINSON, & CO.
Aug. 17–3m. 117 Broadway, N. Y.

Sewing Machine

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Yadkin Lands for Sale

I OFFER my LAND for sale, 260 ACRES, 150 of which is first rate RIVER BOTTOM.

Address the subscriber at Richmond Hill, Yadkin County, N. C. JO. WILLIAMS.
Aug. 3, 1866. 49–tf.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND dispatch at the SALEM PRESS OFFICE.

COOKING STOVE FOR SALE

AS GOOD AS NEW.

Enquire at this Office.

SWEET OPOPONAX! The only elegant perfume. Is found on all toilets, and never stains the handkerchief.